G. R. S.,59] GPB—15,000—20 12-13

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

1914.
(Land Revenue)

File No. 3-14 ✓

Serial Nos. 516

Papers Filed.

Month Aug 1914

SUBJECT.

Petn from Kare Chikka & others of Gulbarga

PREVIOUS REFERENCES.	LATER REFERENCES.

C. Gulbarga
15/12/14

G.M = 1924

49 & 24..

Sl. No. 3.

Tour notes & the first Member &
Council in the Mysore and Hassan Dt,
July and Aug. 1924..

G.R.S. III-2]

49—24.

Previous references. 1924-25

File No. ~~29—24~~

Serial No. 3

Gen 66-22 Ls 8+9 (Gen)
Gen 120-13 Ls 8+7. Gen)

Later references.

By Defs No 607/1926-5
Gen(Cy)-26 Ls 13, 14 + 17.

PRESERVED

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT

Serial Nos. One (1).

Part B for Oct 1924

SUBJECT.

Lowr Roles of ~~the~~ first member of Council in ~~the~~ Mysore + Hassan Districts. July + August 1924.

Sl 3) To The Secretaries to Govt.
The Heads of Departments
The Dy. Commissioners of Mysore + Hassan Districts
The Presidents of Mysore + Hassan District Boards.
The Special Officer, L.S.G.

No G 295 3-200 & 18-10-24.

Forwards for necessary action the Lowr Roles of the 1st member of Council in Mysore + Hassan Districts.

K Govindaraja Iyengar
for 3.11.24

Fn 772 (1

REPLY

(To be written on this margin.)

Fn 29-24"

1207
9/8/24.

DEWAN'S OFFICE
RECD. ON 15. AUG. 1924
Reg No. 1229

OFFICE OF THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL.

NOTE

Dated 7th August *1924*.

A copy of the Inspection Notes relating to my recent tour in the Mysore & Hassan Districts is herewith forwarded for necessary action.

9/8

To

The Chief Secretary to Government
with compliments.

I may the tour note be printed for ~~to~~ circulation to
11/8/24

Dewan 2 copies
3 Secretariat
30/8

(4) * The Inspection notes of the 1st & 2d Members of Council were subd to H.H. on 8/8/24 and on return, sent to Ch: Secy: on 13/8/24. (Vide ** no 89)
31.8.24

772

G. R. S. III-21

General and Revenue Secretariat.

Mysore File No. 299 of 1924.

Serial No.

5) As regards para 3, Kind refce is invited to the information furnished in para 4.

D.O. Subd

1/9 KSR 1/9

6) Issue Press Note

Issued C. 180 5- dt 5.9.24.

2350 11-9-24

7) Subd. Proof of the town notes is put up for final approval of the First Member. 8) Subd

M. 10.9.24. KSR 10/9.

H. M. 1st Member

10/9

Approved

21/9

MS

Printed Copies of Coin Notes were just received today. A D.O. is Subd.

1/10/10

To The Secretaries to Govt. Issue 19/10/10

" H.Ds of Depts.

" D.C's of Mysore & Hassan &c.

" Supdts of Mysore & Hassan Dt. Cs.

" Spl. Offr: & S.S.

C. 2953-3002 dt 18.10.24.

Forwards for necessary action the town notes of the 1st Member of Council in Mysore

1/ Hassan dt

Towards 5 out of 6 Copies in the file are to be placed at the disposal of the First Member's office now in Camp at Mysore.

1/10/10

5 Copies Sent to 1st Member 16/10/24

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

General and Revenue Secretariat.

Gm File No. 49 of 19 22

Serial No.

For orders if a copy may be placed on the Press Table.

K 28/10

What about previous notes? Gm 23/10

TBB 23/10.

X Hagle

Gm 13X2-23-7 relating to the Lân notes of the Record Member of Council in the Tunkin DC is put up (vide Gm X66-22-9 regarding the first meeting). It seems from the file, the Lân notes has not been placed on the Press Table

Submd

K 28/10 TBB 26/10

Then these notes need not be placed on the Press Table either Gm 25/10

B 25/10

NOTE—Contn. Sheet

(4

G. R. S. VI—G/32]

SUBJECT.....

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Diary No. of letter replied to 772

General and Revenue Secretariat

( )

, *the* 191 .

Date of issue 5.9.24

Signed by Mr. H. V. J.

Section Gen

File No. 29 - 24

Serial No

No. G 1805/Conf/1

To

The Sapdt Govt Printing

Sir

~~I am~~ In enclosing herewith a copy of the Inspection Note relating to the ~~First~~ Members' tour in the Mysore & Hassan Dts in July & Aug 24, I am directed to request you to be so good as to set in type and furnish two clean ~~and final~~ proofs for verification

I have etc

over.

Mysore

1119

For ea Secy

TOUR OF THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL IN THE MYSORE AND HASSAN DISTRICTS.

31st JULY 1924.

Left Bangalore on the night of the 30th by the Passenger train and arrived at Mysore on the morning of the 31st. The Deputy Commissioner, the Sub Division Officer and the Police Superintendent met me at the Station. I told the Deputy Commissioner that the Dewan was touring in his District and that it would be sufficient if the Sub Division Officer went with me to show me round the affected parts. The Deputy Commissioner however said that the Dewan was going round the following day and that he would go with me and return in time to accompany him in his tour.

Proceeded to Yedatore. On the way saw the ruined village of Sagarkatte. The houses have all been acquired, but some families are still living there. On account of the floods they had shifted to the Musafirkhana and were living there.

YEDATORE. This is a small Municipal Town with a population of about 2000. It is a noted place of pilgrimage on account of the existence of temples. Since the introduction of the Railway it is developing into a trading town. At present trade in rice has been opened with Davangere and it exports large quantities of tobacco and timber from Coorg.

The town has been badly damaged. There are two Hallas on two sides of the Town and the river Cauvery forms its back ground. It was proposed to shift the town as it would be submerged when water was stored at 124 in the Krishnarajasagara. Plans and estimates were prepared, but on account of some difference of opinion as to the location of the Taluk Cutcherry, immediate action was not taken. It was also reported that there was no danger to

the town, as water was proposed to be stored at 106. At 106 the water ~~was proposed to be stored~~ a line comes to the fringe of the town, and there is no doubt that the town will not be submerged by Cauvery waters in ordinary seasons. But the existence of the Hallas on either side of the town has not been taken into consideration. In fact it was the water from these Hallas which did the greatest damage to the town. The river being in full flood, the back water from these Hallas entered the town. The District Board road which goes to Chunchinakatte and on to Ramanathpur passes behind the town and crosses the Railway line at the western end of the town over which an overbridge has been constructed by the Railway Department. The Halla from the western side discharges into the river a little beyond this bridge. When the river was full, water found its way on this road causing big scours underneath the Railway bridge. The road is impassable at this point and I am glad to find that steps are being taken to fill up the gaps and the road will be restored to traffic shortly.

Water from this road proceeded further towards the East as far as the Mohammadan quarters. The Halla in the Eastern side also having been flooded, the ~~surplus water~~ overflow from it found its way towards the road leading to Chunchinkatte. The waters from both the Hallas met near the Mahammadan quarters and flooded the whole of that locality. The main petta road was submerged and water got into the Uppargeri as well. Behind this Keri is the bank of the river and water from the river itself flooded the back yards and got into the keri itself and with the waters of the Hallas formed a big lake. The whole of the town except the spot near about the temple was under water. The main street up to the Mosque was under water. The Taluk Cutcherry was safe, but water had reached its steps. Water had gone up to the window sill of the Travellers' Bungalow and the Dispensary.

In the first flood on the 17th of July which was high enough a warning had been given to the people. Some houses had col-

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collapsed, but the damage was not much. The Municipal Council met and made arrangements for giving relief to the distressed people. 350 seers of ragi were distributed free. Half the cost was met by the Council and the other half by the Townspeople. When the river began to rise high on the 25th idem, people evacuated the houses as early as possible and there was therefore no loss of life.

DAMAGE DONE. Most of the houses in Thorgeri and Uppargeri and the Mahommadan quarters have collapsed and there are very few houses which do not bear a visible sign of the floods. The total number of houses that have collapsed, according to a statement given by the Amildar, is 80, and the total number damaged is 48. Property to the extent of Rs. 10,998 is stated to have been lost. Paddy was stored in some houses for consumption and for purposes of trade. Most of it has been swept away by the flood and the little that is left is so soaked with water that it is almost unfit for use. Mr. Ibrahim Sait of Mysore lost about 70 or 80 salt bags which he had stored for sale.

The house of Mr. Devoji Rao which was a substantial structure was under water; so also that of Mr. Ludria Chetty, the Vice President of the Yedatore Municipality. The walls of both the houses have been cracked. The Taluk Cutcherry is in a very dangerous condition. The roof and the walls are cracked in several places and the building may fall down at any time. The construction of a new cutcherry is urgently required and should immediately b e taken up.

DAMAGE TO CROPS. Here and there the river has deposited a little sand, but as there were no crops on the land no damage has been done. A few nurseries here and there have suffered. A garden to the west of the town has suffered a little damage.

RELIEF MEASURES. Except the ragi distributed after the first flood, nothing has been done subsequent to it. The Amildar says that he received the Deputy Commissioner's D.O. letter dated the 29th July 1924 placing a sum of Rs. 200 at his disposal, but as

no authorization has been received he has not withdrawn the money from the Treasury and no subsistence allowance of any kind has been ~~xxxxxx~~ given to the people who suffered from the floods of the 25th July. The Amildar says that no one asked for relief, but it is rather strange that the earlier and smaller flood of the 17th idem should have required the grant of relief, but not of the 25th idem.

The houseless people have all been accommodated in the Musafir-khana and other private houses. There is an open space of ground, wet cultivation on which is prohibited quite close to the town and on which temporary sheds could be run for the accommodation of the houseless people. People wanted materials, but the Amildar said that he had given orders to the Sheikdar and that they might go and take the Jungle wood. This was scarcely satisfactory. The Deputy Commissioner said that he had written to the Forest Department for materials and he showed me a scheme under which the District Board, the Municipal Council and the Government will each have to contribute 1/3rd of the cost e for the rehabilitation of the dis-housed people. I instructed him to adopt the same measures which may be ordered by the Dewan after inspection of the Nanjangud town.

No Takkavi loans have as yet been advanced to the people.

The question of the rehabilitation of the dishoused people is intimately connected with that of the shifting of the Yedatore town. It was understood that the town would be submerged when water in the Krishnarajasagara would be stored to a height of 124 and so the plans and estimates for the formation of a new town on an elevated ground about 2 miles distant from the present town were prepared and the work was actually taken in hand. The Office and uarters of the Executive Engineer, Channels Division, and his staff have been built and about 150 persons are living there. They are all healthy and the Executive Engineer told me that he found the place more healthy than Bangalore itself. There are two wells now which supply water to this Colony, but they are very deep.

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But the work has stopped on account of a difference of opinion upon the eligibility of the site. Connected with this site is the village of Kantanahalli and there is open ground to the East of the village. The townspeople want this site for the new town, but it has been condemned by the Sanitary Authorities. There will be channel on three sides of it and besides access to the Mysore-Hassan road will be a matter of difficulty. A Committee consisting of the Senior Surgeon, the Executive Engineer and the Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District, was appointed to consider the eligibility of a suitable site and they have recommended the removal of the Taluk Cutcherry to Saligram. The townspeople are strongly opposed to this proposal. In the meantime the Engineering Authorities have reported that there is no immediate prospect of the town being submerged, as water will be stored at 106 and not at 124 and so the question of the shifting of the town has been deferred. But the Engineering Authorities have not taken into consideration the overflow from the two Hallas and even when the water is stored at 106, the town will be flooded in the ordinary season of flood, and so the question of the shifting of the town can no longer be deferred. We have first to decide where the Taluk Cutcherry should be located People absolutely refuse to go to Saligram and say that as the place will lose all its importance, they would rather prefer to live in scattered villages than in a town called Yedatore. I think this objection is right and if the Cutcherry is removed to Saligram, Yedatore will cease to exist as a town. The Kantanhalli site is not suitable and we must build the town upon the site selected by Sir M. Visvesvaraya. If this is decided, orders may issue for marking out the sites and giving them to the people. The question of water supply to this extension is a difficult one. Wells will have to be sunk very deep and water will have to be stored in one or two reservoirs. Perhaps till the town is rebuilt water might be pumped from the channel and given to the inhabitants.

Leaving Yedatore by the evening train, arrived at Hassan at 8 P.M.

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1st AUGUST 1924.)

Started for Saklespur at 8 A.M. with the Deputy Commissioner Mr. Ramanathan and the President of the District Board Mr. N.S. Nanjundiah.

Owing to the overflow from the Hunsankere tank, the road near Tannerhalla matt about a mile from the town was under water and com-munication with Saklespur were cut off. The road has since been repaired and is in perfect order. No loss or damage was observable on the roadside villages. In Mr. Crawford's Estate about 5 miles from Saklespur, there was a land-slip and the main road to Saklespur has been damaged. The repairs of this portion of this road are in active progress.

Inspected the several places in the Saklespur town affected by the flood. The river is stated to have risen to a height of 18½ feet on the 25th July, which is the highest figure reached for over 30 years, but there has been no very serious loss or damage. The water rushed into the street known as Kelabagal street up to almost the end of it, resulting in the collapse of all the mud - houses on both sides of the street. Partial damage of houses collapsed is 16 - most of them with mud walls and thatched roof, This street was having its inundation by the annual floods, but this year flood being unprecedentedly high, the houses could not stand the rush of water. The extent of loss is estimated to be about Rs. 1,175.

The revetment on one side of the bridge has given away and is being attended to.

The dishoused persons have been accommodated in Government buildings and they had no grievance of any kind. Only two persons, who had escaped the attention of the Sub Division Officer, wanted relief and I instructed the Sub Division Officer to distribute it at once.

There were no crops on the lands abutting the river. A few/

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nurseries here and there have been damaged. But there is ample time for raising new nurseries. In low lying lands, the floods have caused much damage. Sand has been deposited on these lands and there have been erosions too. But such instances are rare.

3 As regards the question of rehabilitation of the dishoused persons, there is no use of allowing them to build again in the area which is subject to the periodical visitation of floods. The Deputy Commissioner proposed to allot sites for the displaced house owners in the Agrahar on the Hassan side of the river or near the Travellers' Bungalow on the other side of the river - where the ground is high. The affected persons who were consulted were agreeable to the latter site. Most of the area required is Government land, the private lands to be acquired forming a small portion. The Deputy Commissioner was asked to take action immediately to mark out sites &c. and allot them to the said persons. The Deputy Commissioner suggested that with a view to popularise the extension, some of the public buildings should be located - there. The idea is a good one and should be adopted as far as possible. There are at present no Government buildings for the Forest Range Office, Police Lines &c. and these may well be built on the new plot of land. The Vice President was instructed not to grant licenses for building on the old sites.

Returned to Hassan at about 3 P.M.

2nd AUGUST 1924.

In the morning inspected the portion of the Hassan town affected by the rains with the Deputy Commissioner and the President of the Municipal Council. The number of houses fallen down - owing to the rains is only 4 or 5. In one or two cases compound walls and portions of houses under construction have come down. There is however no serious damage caused. On account of the prevalence of plague many of the houses have been evacuated.

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After finishing the town inspection, I proceeded to Gorur to inspect the bridge under construction. The flood in the Hemavati this year had been so high that the water reached a level higher than the height fixed for the bridge. No damage was caused to the work done so far, but the height to which the water rose has raised the question as to whether the bridge should not be raised to a larger height than now settled. The question has to be settled now, as the springing level at which spans have to be constructed has been reached in respect of two pillars The Executive Engineer said that it would be safe to raise the height of the bridge by about 2 or 2½ feet. Though this will involve an extra cost of about Rs. 15,000, to be met equally by Government and the District Board, the expenditure is inevitable and it is a good thing that this defect became known before the completion of the work. The President District Board, Hassan, is agreeable to meet the excess cost, and I told the Executive Engineer that Government would meet their portion of the excess and that he may proceed with the work. Necessary orders will have to be issued in the Public Works Department after the preparation of the necessary revised estimate.

On my way to Gorur, I visited the Changravalli channel headworks, which have been breached by the floods. The breach consists in the river side arm of the head sluice works having been scoured by the rush of water from the deviation channel. The result has been that all the water coming through the said channel gets back into the river. The Executive Engineer is taking action to barricade the deviation channel first by driving big logs of trees across and then putting up a ring bund in the breached portion, so as to allow 3 feet of water through the service channel. The work is taken on hand and the Executive Engineer said that water might be supplied to the lands under the channel within a week or so and that there will be no cause for anxiety to the owners of the land. The masonry wall on the other side of the river near the anikat has also been breached

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but its repairs can be done after finishing the channel work.

Returned to Hassan at 3 P.M.

3rd AUGUST 1924.

Left Hassan in the morning and proceeded to Hole-Narasipur and on to Ramanathpur which we reached at about 10 A.M. A small village on the riverside with hardly 180 houses, Ramanathpur, which has been subjected to annual inundation of the river, has had the maximum rush of water this time. In the first flood alone 16 houses adjacent to the river came down, and with the second flood on the 25th July the whole village excepting a small patch higher up was under water. In addition to the river water rushing into the village from the South, the water of the Ramanathpur Channel got in from the other side through the breach near the small bridge across the channel. The village was divided into three islands and it was with the greatest difficulty that the Amildar could arrange for the removal of the people in the village from the danger zone to a safe place.

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The flood of this year which was 5 feet higher than the height of 1911 - which was the highest till then - has shown that the village can no longer continue in its present place with the eternal menace of the floods. No other relief that can be given to the displaced people can be real relief in as much the same state of things might recur next year. The Deputy Commissioner accordingly concerted the formation of an extension of the village whereto the whole of the village might be shifted, and after selecting a high ground about the Ramanathpur channel near the present school building, applied to Government for the acquisition of the lands required. The necessary sanction having been got, the sites have been marked and are proposed to be allotted to the people at an average price of Rs. 5 and free of cost e in the case of poor people. As requested by the Deputy Commissioner and the President of the District Board, I performed the

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inauguration function of the new extension. A site for a Dusafir-khana was also selected and the foundation stone for the same was laid by me.

Representations were made to me about the damage caused to some lands by the deposit of silt and destruction of nurseries of seed-lings. Such instances have been few and even in those cases there is time enough for fresh seedlings being raised and transplanted.

The bund of the Kattepur channel, which runs by the village on the other side of the river, is breached just near the river and the water has made its way into the river by scouring the intermediate area. The masonry work over the head sluices of the channel having been washed out, the gates have bent on one side and thus are rendered unworkable. Two more breaches in the bund are reported to have oc-curred - one between the headworks and the breach at Ramanathpur & the other lower down. So far, the breaches have not received any attention and I was told that the Executive Engineer had not yet come to the spot after the second flood on the 25th July, though he visited the headworks on the 21st idem after the first flood. Unless the head sluices and the gates are restored to their former position, the supply of water cannot be regulated. The breaches require immediate attention and the erection of temporary ring bunds will allow the water being let in for the cultivation of the lands commanded by the channels. The Executive ~~Engin~~ Engineer met me at the Yedatore Railway Station on the 4th and explained the situa-tion to me. He hopes to let in water in the channel in about a fortnight. I visited the breach near Ramanathpur by crossing the river over the ferry and found that the breach was not such as to require much time or cost for being repaired.

I have ordered the Agricultural Inspector to proceed to Yeda-tore and Ramanathpur at once and supply seed paddy to the people.

The problems that require immediate attention are:-

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1. Immediate decision as regards the location of the Yedatore Taluk Cutcherry and the construction of a new Taluk Cutcherry at once.

2. Immediate inspection of the fields by the Revenue authorities and assessment of damages done to lands by floods. If no crops can be raised this year, the Kandayam will have to be remitted.

3. Some compensation to be given in cases where damage has been done to crops or nurseries.

4. Subsistence allowance to be continued to the really indigent persons until they are able to attend to their ordinary avocations.

5. Active steps to be taken for rehousing the dishoused persons

In this connection I would recommend (i) free grant of building sites to persons who have lost their houses, (ii) grant of materials at concession rates, (iii) Monetary help to the people to construct their houses. This might come from relief funds that might be collected and (iv) grant of loans for building purposes to persons who are not cultivators. The Takkavi rules to be amended or separate rules framed, the advance being given on hire purchase system.

I found the officers of the Hassan District particularly the Deputy Commissioner very active, resourceful and sympathetic towards the people.

Bangalore,
5th August 1924.

(Sd.) Mir Hamza Hussain
MEMBER OF COUNCIL.

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SVS.3.

Signs

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G. R. S. VI–G-32] B50—WD 0527

SUBJECT

Diary No. of letter replied to

General and Revenue Secretariat

( )

, the 192

Section Gm

File No 49-24

Serial No. 93

O.M No. G 2953-3002

Date of issue 18-10-24

To

Signed by Mr. M.V.J.

The accompanying [four] Rolls of the First Number of Council in the Mysore & Hassan Dts in July & Aug 1924 are forwarded for information & necessary action.

By order

for Ca Secy

To

The Secretaries to Govt
The Heads of Depts
The Dy Comrs of the Mysore & Hassan Dts
The Presidents of Mysore & Hassan Dt Bds
The Special Officer Local Self Govt

over

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TOUR NOTES OF THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL IN THE MYSORE AND HASSAN DISTRICTS.

July and August 1924.

TOUR OF THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL IN THE MYSORE AND HASSAN DISTRICTS.

31st July 1924.

Left Bangalore on the night of the 30th by the Passenger train, and arrived at Mysore on the morning of the 31st. The Deputy Commissioner, the Sub-Division Officer and the Police Superintendent met me at the Station. I told the Deputy Commissioner that the Dewan was touring in his district and that it would be sufficient if the Sub-Division Officer went with me to show me round the affected parts. The Deputy Commissioner however said that the Dewan was going round the following day and that he would go with me and return in time to accompany him in his tour.

Proceeded to Yedatore. On the way saw the ruined village of Sagarkatte. The houses have all been acquired, but some families are still living there. On account of the floods they had shifted to the Musafirkhana and were living there.

Yedatore.—This is a small Municipal Town with a population of about 2,000. It is a noted place of pilgrimage on account of the existence of temples. Since the introduction of the Railway it is developing into a trading town. At present trade in rice has been opened with Davangere, and it exports large quantities of tobacco and timber from Coorg.

The town has been badly damaged. There are two Hallas on two sides of the town, and the river Cauvery forms its back ground. It was proposed to shift the town as it would be submerged when water was stored at 124 in the Krishnarajasagara. Plans and estimates were prepared, but on account of some difference of opinion as to the location of the Taluk Cutcherry, immediate action was not taken. It was also reported that there was no danger to the town, as water was proposed to be stored at 106. At 106 the water line comes to the fringe of the town, and there is no doubt that the town will not be submerged by Cauvery waters in ordinary seasons. But the existence of the Hallas on either side of the town has not been taken into consideration. In fact it was the water from these Hallas which did the greatest damage to the town. The river being in full flood, the back water from these Hallas entered the town. The District Board road which goes to Chunchinakatte and on to Ramanathpur passes behind the town, and crosses the Railway line at the western end of the town over which an overbridge has been constructed by the Railway Department. The Halla from the western side discharges into the river a little beyond this bridge. When the river was full, water found its way on this road causing big scours underneath the Railway bridge. The road is impassable at this point, and I am glad to find that steps are being taken to fill up the gaps and the road will be restored to traffic shortly.

Water from this road proceeded further towards the east as far as the Mahomedan quarters. The Halla in the eastern side also having been flooded, the overflow from it found its way towards the road leading to Chunchinkatte. The waters from both the Hallas met near the Mahomedan quarters and flooded the whole of that locality. The main petta road was submerged, and water got into, the Uppargeri as well. Behind this Keri, is the bank of the river and water from the river itself flooded the backyards and got into the Keri itself and with the waters of the Hallas formed a big lake. The whole of the town except the spot near about the temple was under water. The main street up to the Mosque was under water. The Taluk Cutcherry was safe, but water had reached its steps. Water had gone up to the window sill of the Travellers' Bungalow and the Dispensary.

In the first flood on the 17th of July, which was high enough a warning had been given to the people. Some houses had collapsed, but the damage was not much. The Municipal Council met and made arrangements for giving relief to the distressed people. Three hundred and fifty seers of ragi were distributed free. Half the cost

was met by the Council and the other half by the townspeople. When the river began to raise high on the 25th idem, people evacuated the houses as early as possible and there was therefore no loss of life.

Damage done.—Most of the houses in Thorgeri and Uppargeri and the Mahomedan quarters have collapsed and there are very few houses which do not bear a visible sign of the floods. The total number of houses that have collapsed, according to a statement given by the Amildar, is 80, and the total number damaged is 48. Property to the extent of Rs. 10,998 is stated to have been lost. Paddy was stored in some houses for consumption and for purposes of trade. Most of it has been swept away by the flood and the little that is left is so soaked with water that it is almost unfit for use. Mr. Ibrahim Sait of Mysore lost about 70 or 80 salt bags which he had stored for sale.

The house of Mr. Devoji Rao which was a substantial structure was under water; so also that of Mr. Siddalinga Chetty, the Vice-President of the Yedatore Municipality. The walls of both the houses have been cracked. The Taluk Cutcherry is in a very dangerous condition. The roof and the walls are cracked in several places and the building may fall down at any time. *The construction of a new Cutcherry is urgently required and should immediately be taken up.*

Damage to crops.—Here and there the river has deposited a little sand, but as there were no crops on the land no damage has been done. A few nurseries here and there have suffered. A garden to the west of the town has suffered a little damage.

Relief Measures.—Except the ragi distributed after the first flood, nothing has been done subsequent to it. The Amildar says that he received the Deputy Commissioner's D. O. letter dated the 29th July 1924, placing a sum of Rs. 200 at his disposal, but as no authorization has been received, he has not withdrawn the money from the Treasury and no subsistence allowance of any kind has been given to the people who suffered from the floods of the 25th July. The Amildar says that no one asked for relief, but it is rather strange that the earlier and smaller flood of the 17th idem should have required the grant of relief, but not of the 25th idem.

The houseless people have all been accommodated in the Musafirkhana and other private houses. There is an open space of ground, wet cultivation on which is prohibited, quite close to the town and on which temporary sheds could be run for the accommodation of the houseless people. People wanted materials, but the Amildar said that he had given orders to the Shekdar and that they might go and take the jungle wood. This was scarcely satisfactory. The Deputy Commissioner said that he had written to the Forest Department for materials, and he showed me a scheme under which the District Board, the Municipal Council and the Government will each have to contribute ⅓rd of the cost for the rehabilitation of the dishoused people. I instructed him to adopt the same measures which may be ordered by the Dewan after inspection of the Nanjangud town.

No Takavi loans have as yet been advanced to the people.

The question of the rehabilitation of the dishoused people is intimately connected with that of the shifting of the Yedatore town. It was understood that the town would be submerged when water in the Krishnarajasagara would be stored to a height of 124 and so the plans and estimates for the formation of a new town on an elevated ground about 2 miles distant from the present town were prepared and the work was actually taken in hand. The Office and Quarters of the Executive Engineer, Channels Division, and his staff have been built and about 150 persons are living there. They are all healthy and the Executive Engineer told me that he found the place more healthy than Bangalore itself. There are two wells now which supply water to this Colony, but they are very deep. But the work has stopped on account of a difference of opinion upon the eligibility of the site. Connected with this site is the village of Kantanahalli and there is open ground to the east of the village. The townspeople want this site for the new town, but it has been condemned by the Sanitary Authorities. There will be channels on three sides of it and besides access to the Mysore-Hassan road will be a matter of difficulty. A Committee consisting of the Senior Surgeon, the Executive Engineer, and the Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District, was appointed to consider the eligibility of a suitable site and they have recommended the removal of the Taluk Cutcherry to Saligram. The townspeople are strongly opposed to this proposal. In the meantime the Engineering Authorities have reported that there is

no immediate prospect of the town being submerged as water will be stored at 106 and not at 124, and so the question of the shifting of the town has been deferred. But the Engineering Authorities have not taken into consideration the overflow from the two Hallas, and even when the water is stored at 106, the town will be flooded in the ordinary season of flood, and so the question of the shifting of the town can no longer be deferred. We have first to decide where the Taluk Cutcherry should be located. People absolutely refuse to go to Saligram and say that as the place will lose all its importance, they would rather prefer to live in scattered villages than in a town called Yedatore. I think this objection is right and if the Cutcherry is removed to Saligram, Yedatore will cease to exist as a town. The Kantanhalli site is not suitable and we must build the town upon the site selected by Sir M. Visvesvaraya. *If this is decided, orders may issue for marking out the sites and giving them to the people.* The question of water-supply to this extension is a difficult one. Wells will have to be sunk very deep and water will have to be stored in one or two reservoirs. Perhaps till the town is rebuilt water might be pumped from the channel and given to the inhabitants.

Leaving Yedatore by the evening train, arrived at Hassan at 8 P.M.

1st August 1924

Started for Saklespur at 8 A.M. with the Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Ramanathan, and the President of the District Board, Mr. N. S. Nanjundiah.

Owing to the overflow from the Hunsankere tank, the road near Tannerhalla Matt about a mile from the town was under water, and communication with Saklespur was cut off. The road has since been repaired and is in perfect order. No loss or damage was observable on the roadside villages. In Mr. Crawford's Estate, about 5 miles from Saklespur, there was a land slip and the main road to Saklespur has been damaged. The repairs of this portion of this road are in active progress.

Inspected the several places in the Saklespur town affected by the flood. The river is stated to have risen to a height of 18½ feet on the 25th July, which is the highest figure reached for over 30 years, but there has been no very serious loss or damage. The water rushed into the street known as Kelabagal street up to almost the end of it, resulting in the collapse of all the mud houses on both sides of the street. Partial damage has been caused to some solidly built houses also. The number of houses collapsed is 16, most of them with mud walls and thatched roof. This street was having its inundation by the annual floods, but this year's flood being unprecedently high, the houses could not stand the rush of water. The extent of loss is estimated to be about Rs. 1,175.

The revetment on one side of the bridge has given way and is being attended to.

The dishoused persons have been accommodated in Government buildings and they had no grievance of any kind. Only two persons, who had escaped the attention of the Sub-Division Officer, wanted relief and I instructed the Sub-Division Officer to distribute it at once.

There were no crops on the lands abutting the river. A few nurseries here and there have been damaged. But there is ample time for raising new nurseries. In low-lying lands, the floods have caused much damage. Sand has been deposited on these lands, and there have been erosions too. But such instances are rare.

As regards the question of rehabilitation of the dishoused persons, there is no use of allowing them to build again in the area which is subject to the periodical visitation of floods. The Deputy Commissioner proposed to allot sites for the displaced house owners in the Agrahar on the Hassan side of the river or near the Travellers' Bungalow on the other side of the river where the ground is high. The affected persons who were consulted were agreeable to the latter site. Most of the area required is Government land, the private lands to be acquired forming a small portion. *The Deputy Commissioner was asked to take action immediately to mark out sites, etc., and allot them to the said persons.* The Deputy Commissioner suggested that with a view to popularise the extension, some of the public buildings should be located there. The idea is a good one and should be adopted as far as possible. There are at present no Government buildings for the Forest Range Office, Police lines, etc., and these may well be built on the new plot of land. *The Vice-President was instructed not to grant licenses for building on the old sites.*

Returned to Hassan at about 3 P.M.

2nd August 1924.

In the morning inspected the portion of the Hassan Town affected by the rains with the Deputy Commissioner and the President of the Municipal Council. The number of houses fallen down owing to the rains is only 4 or 5. In one or two cases compound walls and portions of houses under construction have come down. There is however no serious damage caused. On account of the prevalence of plague many of the houses have been evacuated.

After finishing the town inspection, I proceeded to Gorur to inspect the bridge under construction. The flood in the Hemavati this year had been so high that the water reached a level higher than the height fixed for the bridge. No damage was caused to the work done so far, but the height to which the water rose has raised the question as to whether the bridge should not be raised to a larger height than now settled. The question has to be settled now, as the springing level at which spans have to be constructed has been reached in respect of two pillars. The Executive Engineer said that it would be safe to raise the height of the bridge by about 2 or 2½ feet. Though this will involve an extra cost of about Rs. 15,000, to be met equally by Government and the District Board, the expenditure is inevitable, and it is a good thing that this defect became known before the completion of the work. The President, District Board, Hassan, is agreeable to meet the excess cost, and I told the Executive Engineer that Government would meet their portion of the excess and that he may proceed with the work. *Necessary orders will have to be issued in the Public Works Department after the preparation of the necessary revised estimate.*

On my way to Gorur, I visited the Changravalli channel headworks, which have been breached by the floods. The breach consists in the river side arm of the head sluice works having been scoured by the rush of water from the deviation channel. The result has been that all the water coming through the said channel gets back into the river. The Executive Engineer is taking action to barricade the deviation channel first by driving big logs of trees across and then putting up a ring bund in the breached portion, so as to allow 3 feet of water through the service channel. The work is taken on hand, and the Executive Engineer said that water might be supplied to the lands under the channel within a week or so and that there will be no cause for anxiety to the owners of the land. The masonry wall on the other side of the river near the anikat has also been breached but its repairs can be done after finishing the channel work.

Returned to Hassan at 3 P.M.

3rd August 1924.

Left Hassan in the morning and proceeded to Hole-Narsipur and on to Ramanathpur which we reached at about 10 A.M. A small village on the riverside with hardly 180 houses, Ramanathpur, which has been subjected to annual inundation of the river, has had the maximum rush of water this time. In the first flood alone 16 houses adjacent to the river came down, and with the second flood on the 25th July the whole village excepting a small patch higher up was under water. In addition to the river water rushing into the village from the south, the water of the Ramanathpur Channel got in from the other side through the breach near the small bridge across the channel. The village was divided into three islands and it was with the greatest difficulty that the Amildar could arrange for the removal of the people in the village from the danger zone to a safe place.

The flood of this year which was 5 feet higher than the height of 1911, which was the highest till then, has shown that the village can no longer continue in its present place with the eternal menace of the floods. No other relief that can be given to the displaced people can be real relief in as much the same state of things might recur next year. The Deputy Commissioner accordingly concerted the formation of an extension of the village whereto the whole of the village might be shifted; and after selecting a high ground above the Ramanathpur channel near the present school building, applied to Government for the acquisition of the lands required. The necessary sanction having been got, the sites have been marked and are proposed to be allotted to the people at an average price of Rs. 5 and free of cost in the case of poor people. As requested by the Deputy Commissioner, and the President of the District Board, I performed the inauguration function of the new extension. A site for a Musafirkhana was also selected, and the foundation stone for the same was laid by me.

Representations were made to me about the damage caused to some lands by the deposit of silt and destruction of nurseries of seedlings. Such instances have been few, and even in those cases there is time enough for fresh seedlings being raised and transplanted.

The bund of the Kattepur Channel, which runs by the village on the other side of the river, is breached just near the river and the water has made its way into the river by scouring the intermediate area. The masonry work over the head sluices of the channel having been washed out, the gates have bent on one side and are thus rendered unworkable. Two more breaches in the bund are reported to have occurred one between the headworks and the breach at Ramanathpur and the other lower down. So far, the breaches have not received any attention, and I was told that the Executive Engineer had not yet come to the spot after the second flood on the 25th July, though he visited the headworks on the 21st idem after the first flood. Unless the head sluices and the gates are restored to their former position, the supply of water cannot be regulated. The breaches require immediate attention, and the erection of temporary ring bunds will allow the water being let in for the cultivation of the lands commanded by the channel. The Executive Engineer met me at the Yedatore Railway Station on the 4th and explained the situation to me. He hopes to let in water in the channel in about a fortnight. I visited the breach near Ramanathpur by crossing the river over the ferry, and found that the breach was not such as to require much time or cost for being repaired.

I have ordered the Agricultural Inspector to proceed to Yedatore and Ramanathpur at once and supply seed paddy to the people.

The problems that require immediate attention are:—

1. Immediate decision as regards the location of the Yedatore Taluk Cutcherry and the construction of a new Taluk Cutcherry at once.

2. Immediate inspection of the fields by the Revenue Authorities and assessment of damages done to lands by floods If no crops can be raised this year, the Kandayam will have to be remitted.

3. Some compensation to be given in cases where damage has been done to crops or nurseries.

4. Subsistence allowance to be continued to the really indigent persons until they are able to attend to their ordinary avocations.

5. Active steps to be taken for rehousing the dishoused persons:—

In this connection I would recommend (i) free grant of building sites to persons who have lost their houses, (ii) grant of materials at concession rates, (iii) monetary help to the people to construct their houses. This might come from relief funds that might be collected, and (iv) grant of loans for building purposes to persons who are not cultivators. The Takavi rules to be amended or separate rules framed, the advance being given on hire purchase system.

I found the officers of the Hassan District, particu larly the Deputy Commissioner, very active, resourceful and sympathetic towards the people.

Bangalore,
5th August 1924.

MIR HAMZA HUSEIN,
Member of Council.

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Pet^n from Ananta Lobbar & others of Kalapur village, Mudgere Tk

PREVIOUS REFERENCES.	LATER REFERENCES.
	L.R 7-15-140

C. Chowdaiah
16/2/15